We repret to leave that the steamship Africa is ashore After laying at anchor at the Southwest Spit for nearly forty hours in the fog. she yesterday morning weighed Anchor, and undertook to make her dock at Jersey City.

At about 9 % o'clock, when between Bedloe's and Ellis' Islands, nearly ball a mile out of her course, and about three miles from her door, she went aground where the

water is rine feet deep at high tide. She draws twenty one feet of water, and is firmly em-

bedded in the mud, with her bow lifted.

One of the ship's boats was immediately seat to Jerse. City, and in a short time Captain Woolsey, Superintendent of the ferry, despatched the ferry boat Areaseon for the

She returned just before 12 o'alack, with the mails and the passengers and their baggage, and landed them at Jersey City. About 200 men were immediately sent down to aid in lightening her, by sending her cargo ashore in

steamings and lighters.

The steamings made several trips from the Africa to Jersey City during the afternoon. Several lighters were also around the steamer, and would take out the cargo as speedily as possible.

Our London Corresponden

London, Friday, Jan. 27, 1854. THE REPLY OF THE CZAR TO THE ENTRANCE OF THE COMBINED PLEATS INTO THE BLACK SEA HUSSIAN INTRIGUES—STATE OF AFFAIRS —PEACH PROSPECTS AGAIN, BTC., ETC.

When I last wrote a courier was closeted with Baron

Brunow, from St Petersburg. At I imagined, he was the bearer of a sort of answer to the notification of the entrance of the combined fleets of France and England into the Black Sea. I have italicised the word sort, for in fact it is no answer at all—it is an evasion. The Coar replies by a question. The Emperor does not regard (he thinks it prudent not to do so) the entrance of the fisets as a cosus belli; at least pot until he has received explanations. He instructs Brunow and Kisseleff to demand from the English and French governments, respectively, woat their intention: are—whether they purpose aiding Turkey or simply to observe a strict neutrality Now, the Crar is perfectly aware that the orders of the admirals are to protect the Turkish coast, and to prevent, by force if necoseary, the Russian first from attacking Turkish vessels. ver, the combined seets have convoyed a Turkish squadron with troops and ammunition. What further explanations the autocra: wants people do not under stand. We learn by telegraph, under date of Coustanti pa, and another near Kaffa, (near the strait which joins the Black Sea with the Sea of Azof) Now these Russian vessels will in all probability come across the Turkish squadron conveying troops to Batoum. If it is true that the Russian admirals orders are not to avoid an sogsgement, the thread of the question will be out by the first shot fired | am told that the Crar is seriously alarmed at the turn things have taken. The Turks have thrashed his troops at Kalefat, against odds, as they did at Oltenitza. He has not been able to maintain a single inch of ground on the right, or Turkish side of the Danube; and if the Western Powers declare war he is done for in Asia. as they can cut off his supplies, and send troops, and arms, and mee, to help Schamyl in Circassia.

The Turks have one weak point. They want money. Namik Pacha, who is now at Long's Hotel, Bond street, cannot raise a loan. All the great Jew bankers, here de cline, for fear of offending the Emperor of Ruwia. If war was once declared I doubt not that the money would be

raised by subscription or other vise.

The object of the Carrin not going to war at once is also to wear out Turkey in a financial point of view, to gain time, and to carry on his intrigues with Austria and Prussia, and with France. He has sent his confident, Count Orloff, to Vienna on a special mission; and is trying his hand in Paris to excite the Bourbon papers on the one hand to protest against a war, and on the other, by soft-soldering Louis Napoleon by promises of eternal friendship and support, he hopes to break off his alliance with England. Louis Napoleon has shown himself not the man to be bambookled by his other frees a St Peters. boung. Lord Clarencon has, also, it is said, given a very curt rep y to Brunow. The Emperor, (he said,) may put what interpretation he thinks fit upon the entrance of the combined ficets—they, meantime, will act and prevent his ships from touching the Turks. In a few days Parliament meets, and the noble Lord will have enough te do to reply to the interpellations which are already

prepared for him.

You will find a very interesting letter from Kalefat in the Daily News of Wednesday last. The Tarks fought like es, and are masters of the whole country round Ka lefat. Prince Gortschakoff has sent for additional troops and another grand attack was to take place on the 18th of

There is a report that the Russians had taken the city and fort of Kars, in Ama. I do not credit it Admiral Carry's fleet has left Lisbon and gone to sea

The armaments, naval and military, are continued in

The funds and stocks have rone up considerably in con sequence of the erasive answer of the tray, and of the mission of Count Orion's Vienna, and also because Kisseleff does not absent himself from the balls at the Tuilleries. He has, however, already hinted that he feels the symptoms of a (diplomatic) fever, and that a little change of air will nece-state his temporary absence from Paris, in which case, as fevers are catching. Brunow will probably try the Cheltenham waters, or go to Bath.

An ambassio restractionary from the United States to the Ottoman Porte is reported to be on his way to Constantinople.

antinople.

Miss Cushman is drawing good houses at the Haymar Fars are entertained that a charival will be given to Prince Alberton the Sist., on the occasion of the opening of Parliament.

Our Paris Correspondence. PARIS, Jan. 26, 1854.

The Eastern Question-Exhaustion of Turkey and her Allege ! Disposition to Treat—Efforts to Prevent the Despatch of the Expeditionary Corps—The Loan—The Duchess of Orleans' Letter—Mr. Mason in his Court Livery—Balls—Theatres, &c. Do not be astonished if at each arrival of the steamers you find the political situation deranged. It seems to be the attribute of this Eastern question to present each day a different aspect, because the honor of the great power which is engaged in it is in contradiction with their ma terial interests, which are for the moment peace and tran quillity. Russia alone has a direct interest in the continhostilities; but she is novertheless aware of the risks that she juns. The burthen of my last despatch was warlike; but now circumstances present the ensemble of a pacific situation; this situation is, however, more apparent than real.

The reply of the Coar is less menacing than it was at first supposed it would be. The autograt of the North overwhelms with compliments the autograt of France, congratulates him on the services that he has rendered to society, and declares that he does not consider the entry of the combined fleets into the Hisck Sea as a cause of war. In short, he contents himself with demanding ex planations as to the fact of the Esglish and French fleets convoying Turkish vessels carreirs convoying Turkish vessels carrying troops and arms to Asia. These explanations are supposed to have been found satisfactory, for since then M. Kisseless has been dining at the Tuiler en. It is even said that he is authorized to negotiate. However this may be, it is certain that his departure is delayed

this may be, it is certain that his departure is delayed, and a good deal of remark has been excited by the fact of his having asked for cards for the ball that is to take place at the Hotel de Ville on daturiary. The same exaggerated views have been taken of what is considered to be a less uniference with the part of Austria and Prussia, its cent of France and England, and it is thought these powers will declare against the Car. There is no feundation for such a supposition. They have only resisted the pretensions of Nicolous, who wished to raily them in an active and absolute connect to his cause. The Car continues his tornidable arrangement, and at the pretensions of Nicolous, who wished to raily them in an active and absolute connect to his cause. There is no cereation in the warlies preparations of France; leave of absence is inscreading a fraction of the strength of the stren

to her succeur, and if the alided fleets confine themselves to man ouvering in the B ack Sea, she will abandon her-self to discourgement and sand, as the man proposes, a plesipotestiary to Gortschakt ff. Will this redound to the honor of her alide?

self to discourgement and sood, as the tast proposes, a plesipoisentary to Girchenkis? Will this redound to the home of her alies?

Besides this moral abandonment of the Ports by the Fower who have escouraged her in her present course, is her only all exacts that the same is a patched up seco, which the an bitton of Russia will some break through, or war. If some great changes should result from the latter in the map of Kuropa they will justify an expression attributed to M. Goriot on the ensemble of this Eastern question, samely—that "meave will greater incapacities have brought about greater events."

The want of money is still felt seaverely. The rumes of a joint ioan to be contracted by England and France, is denied; but, a lean of issuer amount is imposed on the Hank of France by the government, and it is proposed to subscribe it in paper mency. There is a strong resistance to the measure in the council of administration of this great familia establishment.

It is said, and I have reason to believe that the statement is correct, that General Baragnay d'Hilliers has entered into conditional contracts with some Armenium and Greek houses, for the supply, during three months of an army of forty thousand men and ten thousand horses. The deliveries are to be mare at Candia.

A Paris correspondent of the Issignmenter Beige stater, that it was positively affirmed to him that on the 15th inst. Austria and Prussia addressed to the Cara joint note, in which they declare explicitly that it is impossible for them to give him any support and that if evenus abould take the turn which they fear, Austria and Prussia and Greek house, of the Declare and the letter bearing in name of the Declare of Gillow the course of France and England.

I have been credibly informed that the letter bearing its name of the Declares and which lately OUR LONDON AND PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

als are formally resolved to follow and Conjand.

I have been credibly informed that the letter bearing the name of the Dunhess of Orleans, and which lately made so much noise, was forged in Paris, and approved at the po ice before it was sent to London for publication calignant, to whom it was first presented, refused to insert it in his paper until it was first published in England.

ser: it in his paper until it was first published in England.

At the ball at the Tuileries given the evening after Mr. Mason, the United States Minister, presented his creditists to the Emperor, his lady was introduced at court, and presented to the Empless about thirty American ladies. They comprised some of the most beautiful wo men at the ball. There were nearly two hundred of our countrymen and their ladies present. The costume worn by Mr. Mason consisted of a bine coat trimmed with gold lace and the American button. His trowsers, which were of white cashiners, weregalso trimmed with a gold band. He wore a socked hat with the American coaksie, and a sword.

On Saturday next, the Prefect of Paris, M. Hanssman, gives a grand ball, to which all the distinguished persons in Paris are invited. The Emperor and Empress will be present.

Mr. Wardes, the representative of the large importing house of Mesers. A. T. Stewart & Co., gave on Konday last

Mr. Warden, the representative of the large importing house of Messrs A T. Stewart & Co., gave on Monday last a splendid ball, to which about three hundred perross, consisting principally of Americans, were invited. The apartments were splendidly decorated, and offered a magnificent coup dvol. Amongst the distinguished persons present were the Prince and Princess Ghika, of Moldavia. One of our fair country somen, Miss Philipps, of Philadelphia, has just taken unto herself a French husbant. M. de Servis, who holds some office under the municipality of Paris.

It is said that the Palace of Industry, now in progress of erection in the Champs Elysées, is too small for the purpose for which it was destined, and that an innument additional building will be constructed in the Champs Elysées, is too small for the purpose for which it was destined, and that an innument editional building will be constructed in the Champs Elysées, is too small for the purpose for which it was destined, and that an innument editional building will be constructed in the Champs Elysées, is too small for the purpose for which it was destined, and that an innument editional building will be constructed in the Champs Elysées, in the theatrical world there is nothing particularly striking. The Grand Opera constinues to lite on the outcoming of the theatre is regularly besieged by the dilettanti and M. Requeplan is coloning money. His conduct towards Madame Tedeson, in dispossessing her of hed dressing rown in layor of Cruvelli, has given rise to a suit, which has been referred back by the tribunal to the Imperial Commissaire and the Miniteer of State; for it seems that in addition to his other oserous functions, M. Fould himself administers the engagements of the artist is Awork of Meyerber's, "Il Stolle du No.d." is in course of preparation at the Opera Conque; but it remains to be seen whether it will repay the five months of rehearest that have been devoted to it, to the exclusion of every other novelty.

Paris, Jan. 26, 1854.

Effect of Admiral Dundas' Speech on Military Oircles in Paris-Grand Ball at the Tuileries-Description of the

Scree by an Eye Wilness.
Up to the hour which I write, we have no news of a positive nature on the much vexed subject of Eastern affairs. A belief, such as I hinted in my last, spite of the panic which occurred at the Exchange in London, more and more prevails, that the solution of the question is not yet that the Czar will temporize if there be the remotest possibility of doing so. The affair of the Thetis, at Spithead, where Admiral Richard Dundas, himself a Lord of the Admiralty, formally appealed to the men on the pica of an approaching war with Russia, produced a sensible effect in all military circles here, by whom the question of peace or war is considered to be merely one of days.

Though there has arrived no official intelligence from the Danube all accounts agree that the Russians are determined to strike in that direction with the whole weight of their power, and the greatest anxiety exists on the subject. Accounts are so absolutely contradictory that to detail them would be really needlessly to occupy your time.

tion seems desirous of concentrating in one grand cosp d'asl the luxurious state and gorgeous pageantry of those palmy days when the Grand Monarque, in the height of his g'ery, sat in the midst of the most brilliant court of Christerdom, took place at the Palace of the Tulleries last Mooday evecing. On this occasion the grand staircase was flanked by sections from the different regiments at pre-ent quarterel in Paris, who, with pre-eated arms, welcomed the Heges and the strangers whom the Emperor delighted to honor to the splendid fele prepared for their reception. Few things can be more striking, even to an habitue in such matters, than the ascent to the brilliantly illuminated reception rooms up this suberb escalier. The almost Eastern deference with which the guest is re ceived—the grim contour of the guards, in their attitude of respectful still life-the si'ent foot-falls on the rich carreshress of tollettes comprising everything that exquisite art and imagination can desire, slowly and gracefully accomplish the gradations which conduct them to what might not be inaptly termed "The Field of the Cloth of Gold," all produce an effect admirably suited to prepare the

might not be inaptly termed "The Field of the Cloth of Gold," all produce an effect admirably suited to prepare the mird for the gorgeous spectacle that awaits it. You enter at once is to the ball room, whose glistening and curiously inlaid parquet seems to invite the most unlearned practitioner in the art to easy his skill in the many dance; then you pass to a salon, waose embroidered silk cushioss and soft yielding carpets of Gobelin fabric, gloving in all the luscious colors of that renowned texture, tempt you to a sate of quiescent enjoyment of which Epicurus himself could scarce have dreamed. And now, as with lingering steps you more forward midst a fair, throng, garlanded with flowers, escorted by gallant salorsure, to splendent in all the blazonry of military honors, you enter the celebrated Salid des Marichaus, which, as it is the abiding place of the imperial host and hostess, is, independent of its splendor, surpassing description, the scene of engrossing interest.

As yet the chairs upon the dais are vacent, and we may be permitted to look around for a minute on the motley scene of almost barbaric gorgeousness which meets the eye—if indeed, that eye can sustain the flood of light which falls from those gigantic lustres, suspended from the lofty height of the room, and which shed their effulgent and burning rays upon it. Immediately before you tand the four colorsal carrysticks which on either side the dask lift up their golden forms as though they were the classing representatives of your own California; over their heads, in a gallery sit the personages who, on this occasion at least, disputs the pain of importance wite royalty itself, namely, the lords of the harp and tabor and scul-moving viol. Then lock on that strange and motley multitude, in colors gay and varied as the prism! The sons of France are there, many of them in garbs that would have pussied as ansious mother to identify her own offspring and there were Englishmen there too, who found themselves audenly squeezed into uniforms whose gay gay and martisi colors met with but little sympatry in
the soldier like carriage of the werer. And there were
Greeks and Armenians—ay, and Jees, Turks and Indieds—
all babited in their appropriate costume, and that of a
character which nevar erred on the side of lack of richness. And dotted in among those were nymphs and
venerable dames, attired as Frough women only are attired, with a laste which, while it exercises its law defiant of expense is never, as among other nations, per
mitted to be subservient to it. This phishar of curious
tolieites, male and female, formed a semi-circle, leaving
a space of some dozen yards breadth between it and the
dais. And now, exactly as the pendale sounds the half
hour after sice, a moving to and tro is seen of the cham
is rlains, who, habited in richly embrodiered sarbet,
white inexpressibles and alls stockings are alone permitted to tread within that charmed or hallowed aven.
A low murmuring tation of the dram is heard, every
yone is bushed, when the Duke of Bassano his Majesty's
grand chamberlain, utters the marie word "I Superor."
when out gush forth the inspiring strains of the orders
tra and, emerging from his crowd of guests, bending to
him in respectful calutation, steps forth Napoleon III.,
centucting the Duwager Duchess of Baden, followed by the
ex-King Jerone, who leads the gentle and sylph-like form
of the Supress. Napolern was dressed as a Field Marshal, with high military bosts and spury; Engenia wore
a robe of cerellas blue covered with three lace flources,
each fluence ornamented with a phirlands of small pink
roses, in the castre of each rose a diamond. The corrage
was trimed in a similar manner, and on the back of
the band was grouped one large bouquet of the same
flowers, instrume with brillants. The cotter was formed of
three pendants of diamonds of rare size and dazzling
magnineence. The tout ensemble was rurissunt, and expressions of admiration were heard from ledder who bore on
their or a persons the undonbted evidence of their right
to comm

the Princess Mathilds. The quadritic was formed of eight persons only, and Napoleon who had just before been in close conversation with the Raysian Ambasador, apparently was so pre occupied about the "big booted Gaz" that he made more than one michate in the dance, occasioning not a little hitarity among two otherwise solems stateliness of the importal and ambasadorial bothers. The American Minister did not assist on this consider nor was Mr. Sandford there, otherwise the simplicity of their drass would have relieved the too radient estime of the different foreign misisters. Refreshments was sbundant as usual. If there ways a got to this sun like scene of fastivity, it was that there did not seem to be the usual cars in the prevention of over arowding in the supper room. The company could havely have somisted of less than some 5 (60) persons, and, politic as the French modoubledly are, when it bombes the essential statier of eating and did king Imperial foot it is wonderful now very like the rest of the world hap become. I should have mentioned that the Regish Ambasasdor's mouraing contours was caused by the death of the Marchioness of Weilsaler, formerly Mess Pattison, of (I believe) New York, and sister of the betty married to the or king Jarome, and subsequently divorced. It seemed a somewhat singular coincidence that the exiking, the greates part of the eventua, should be sitting and to the ark sing, who was in mourning for one who, properly, was his ex Majesty's sisterica law. council of Ministers was held yesterday at the Tull-

The Minister of the United States had a private andiesce of Prince Napoleon on Tuesday.

The Minister of the United States had a private andience of Prince Napoleon on Teneray.

The Latest Diplomatic Move of the Czar.

[From the London Globe, Jan. 27.]

The Car Nicholas is certainly the modern Proteusmow a bear, now a running stream—or anything that is most voluble and most dilpery. The only danger would be if a too candid diplomany should ser famp; it had sadd him till he was fairly bound, hand and foot, or that his plausible substruges could be ever exhausted.

"Runticus expectat dum defluat amnis, at ille Labiture et labetur."

The Berlin correspondent of a morning contemporary publishes the following version of the latest last word from S. Petersburg.— That the Emperor, on reserving a direct ceolaration of neutrality from the two "marking powers," would be willing to treat? ""fris," adds the cerrespondent, "would be see opposed to the whole leading intentions of the Menschikoff agression, that it requires undeniable confirmation to make it credible.".

So far from being incredible, this Berlin version of the last phase of the Petersburg Proteus exactly tailies with an amonacement published in the Journal & S. Petersburg.— that the Russian government has required from France and England a catego ical declaration with recard to the character and bearing of their action with recard to the character and bearing of their action with recard to the character and bearing of their action with recard to the character and bearing of their action with recard to the character and bearing of their action with recard to the character and bearing of their action with the function of the France of the protects of paid and their can be no doubt of the first paid of the first protects of paid and the paid in the first paid of the first protects of paid and the paid in the first paid of the first protects of paid and the paid and the can be no doubt that the "care to the first paid of the first protects of paid and the paid and the paid and the paid of the first paid of the first paid of the first paid of the firs

alities; a short time must show how he will meet them.

Prince Albert as a Privy Councillor.

A psuppliet, manifestly "from authority," has just been issued by Ridgayar, of Lindon, de'ening Prince Albert from the recent imputstions cast on him of "unconstitutional interference" in State affairs, and the manifestations of sympathies adverse to those of England, as regards Continental affairs.

The following are extracts:—
There are few things more painful than the sight of injustice; nor is the pain lessoed when we find ingratitude superadded. The treatment which the Prince has lately received from a portion of the press, and a very small part of the public whether originating in factions feelings or in ignorance and want of reflection, must bear the name of unjust and ungrateful with all those who have attended to nis royal highness' conduct ever since he came amongst us, and have marked both the extraord deary discretion which has guided it in a position of great distinction certainty, but as certainly of an emit of lenery, and who have winewed the valuable services which he has rendered to the important interests of social improvement.

After laying it down as a self-evident proposition that

delicary, and who have witnessed the valuable services which he has rendered to the important interests of social improvement.

After laying it down as a self-evident proposition that "it is the bounden duty of all who estimate those services to enter their protest sgains it has attacks in question, and to remove the erroneous impressions under which they in all probability have been made," the writer sets out with the determination to skow that sotting can be more wide of the truth than these charges, in the following facility for the supposed interference of the Prince in State affairs. "Here," he proceeds:—
It is raid, we have an irresponsible individual to whom all the measures of government are made known, to whom are communicated all matters within the knowledge of the ministers, as well as all their plans—a thing, it is added, whelly unnecessary, and which might easily be presented or confined within true limits.

Now, the whole charge is a tissue of the most complete missistements. The individual so to tresponsible; his interference is strictly constitutional; it is anything raber than unprecedented; it is altogether unavoidable.

interference is strictly constitutions; it is anything rather than unspreadented; it is along the grater than in preparation; it could not be checked or limited without creating the most glotting absurdities in most glotting with any other peans travel or constituted by the correct, and the prival of the constitution of the control of

ment, as the sovereign whom he so faithfully extend, and to the country so besedutally, though with no afracase to himself—and he was never even sours of the Privy Council.

To this he adds the historical, and it may also be granted, the natural conclusion:—

to himself—and he was never even sours of the frey Council.

To this he adds the historical, and fitney also be granted, the natural conclusion—

It is unquestionable, however, that other source of all have always had some assistance of the libs ried, and in starces are well known of their counciling with their near consections, often awayed by their advice. The effect of George II, unquestionably exercised this infinites and the parametery of Walpole's power—probably the new factors. The difference between all those cases and the present is, that here we have a known advice (is advise there be) acting under the same obligations with every other Privy Councilior—there the same laterference called without the constitutional security—that is, the formal security for in substance it always must exist.

Guly two branches of the charge, therefore, now remain unclapsed of, and these are thus summarity shell with—The fourth misstalement of it be ng whelly needless, seems already disposed of, so far as showing that such interference has constantly existed without necessity. But here the necessity is peculiarly striking. Can any one pretend that the queue shall never communicate with her consort upon anything concerning her kingdom, and the kingdom of his son? Is it pessible for two persons to live in the relation of husband and wife without one speaking upon the subject of all others the most interesting to both? Then does not the objection to the prince's interference resulve itself into the position that the queen of this country shall always be a few toler—a position not easily maintained, even by those who perset in held ag that the royal family marriage act was fitly passed, and ought to be held sacred. But where resuports that position must be prepared to atopt another, as dominate or interference in held and have to be unmarried, because, if a husband's influence is dreaded, and his exclusion from all attes affairs is therefore required, surely his influence of offering him har advise.

The soversign is surround

the moist of the party attacts to which reference has been made, ever nectously believed that the Prince was capable for an instant of acting in any, the least particular, against the best interests of England.

Commercial Treaty between France and Forman and Prince was the Prince of the Paris Constitutionnel, Jan. 26]

The Constitutionnel analyses as follows the treaty of commerce and navigation between france and Portucal, which yesterdry filled a very large portion of the Monter. The Monter has published an imperial decree organizating a treaty of commerce concluded between France and Fortugal. It is known that, according to the Empire, treaties of commerce have the force of law for the change of tariffs which are thereto stipulated. The decree to the first which are thereto stipulated. The decree to the first which are thereto stipulated. The decree to the first which are thereto stipulated. The decree to the first which are thereto stipulated. The decree to the first which are thereto stipulated. The decree to the first which are thereto stipulated the first stipulated of the government for the consolidate the firstelli relations which have for its edjoint consolidate the firstelli relations which have for its edjoint consolidate the firstelli relations of the government for the interest of cur foreign commerces. If our commerce with Progressive interests. According to the official tables, the green's commerce of the two countries interested from five commerces of the two countries and subjects to the treatment of the duties, privileges, and immunities accorded to consultar agents of the first conserve the progress of the first persons and property. They will be exempt from all persons and property. They will be exempt from all precious and property.

been given of its discontinuanse, it will go on from year to year until one of the contraction parties shall have signified an intention, one year beforehand, of putting an end to it.

The Chincha Islands,

[From the Lundon Chronicle, Jan 21]

According to the most recent intelligence just arrived from Lims, the Peruvian government is being acted upon, respecting the sale of guano, by three distinct parties in three opposite directions. The agriculturists at Arquipa, alarmed lest the whole stock shoul; soon be exhausted, are urging the government to stop the expertation of gu ano finally and altogether. The English agents, as was already surmised, have been recommending a permanent rice of price, while the government of the United States are pressing for a reduction of price. The recent official survey has not yet been made public, but it is said to pricing the supply of guano from the Chincha Islands only a few years beyond the rine years estimated by Admiral Morseby, in his recent despots, besides the Chinchar Morseby, in his recent despots, besides the Chinchar, will add but little to the supply, as they are deficient in citry go, resembling therein the African guanos, and therefore will not be applicable to corn crops. These accounts must necessarily incite our merchant; to exert themselves is enlarging the supply of nitrate of sode, which has now been conclusively proved to be equal, if not superior, to guano for mai agricultural purposes, which is found in unlimited quastities on the mainland of Peru, and is supposed to exist argely in Bolivia, and, as some say, in Maxico

[From the London Garstie]

The Right Hon the Lord of the Committee of Prity Couseil for Trade and Plantations have received through the Secretary of State for For-ign Affairs a copy of a despatch from her Majesty's Charge d'Affaires at Lima, enclosurg a translation of a decree of the Peruvian government, by which vessels laden with guano at the Chincha Island as we no longer compelled to cond to the constance of the diplayment of the co liabed, as a no longer composited to touch at Callao, of which the following is a cony.

(Dorr.—Raushard)

It being unpercessary that it is and the second original of activating grame, and witch go with thread congold in carry, ing grame, and witch go with thread congold in carry, ing grame, and witch go with thread congold in carry, alians, at it is the permission of the government, should return to Callao for the purpose only of falliling the formality of cashly closely their register, which can be a feeted at the said belands, that measure sancing to the carrier of the law of the carrier of the said or the carrier of the said of the carry of the carrier of the law of the carrier of the law of the carrier of the said of the carrier of the carrier of the said of the carrier of the carrier of the said of the carrier of the carrier of the said of the carrier of the carrier of the said of the carrier of the carrier of the said of the carrier of the carrier of the said of the carrier of the carrier of the carrier of the said of the carrier of the carrier of the said of the carrier of the carrier of the carrier of the said of the carrier of the carrier of the carrier of the said of the carrier of the said of the carrier of the carrier

Committee Ameng the Statues put up are those of Within the Committee, 1981 William Rufus, 1100; Stephen, Seri of Blain Heavy II; Richard Cour de Leon; and King

has the Company, No. William has directed seems and Kingjoina.

The Empress of the French has directed that her
mother, the Constess of Mornin, tive 31,000 reads to be
appropriated from the models of her Spanish setates to
the said of people of instorting, province of Grands,
who was a laminery having lost threasuncessive harvests,
and enforced incontes damage, with loss of seets, &c., by
a storm is laws last.

An important bill concerning the Jess has been presensed to the Pickmontess Chambers by the government.
By this bill the Israelite population of the kingdom, now
divided into the universities of Pickmont, Moniferrato,
Alessandria, and Nice, are sun-horized to esercise selfgovernment in matters relating to their religion and worship. For this purpose the israel tes of the lingdom are
divided into twenty electoral circles, each of which is to
clicit a representative to the General Assembly, which is
to meet algunia every third year, or whomever the Minister of the Interior shall convoke it. The Gesseral Assembly ares the duties of the rabbia, the taxes for the cost of
public worship, the general budget, the striced of grand
rabbi, &c. One half of the General Assembly is reaswed
every three years. "

The Glasgow Morcontile Gandia, of January 23, says:—
"Since the discovery of gold in California 600 vessels
have gone count Cape Hern and never returned. A few
of them have been outployed in the Pacific trace.

By a decree of the King of the Belgians, the general
sociaty for encouraging national industry, established in

of them have been lost, but the greater number of them have been employed in the Pacific trace.

By a decree of the King of the Belgians, the general sociaty for ensouraging national industry, established in Runsels, and Messrs. Exhibitid Brothers, bankers, in Paris, are declared the possessors of the concession for the railway from Mons to the French frontier, in the directionic faulusis and Haumont. Talg decree will net, however, come into effect and that war of the line to be considered on the French territory from the Belgian frontier as for as the St. Questin line at Equalics, and as far as the Sambre, at Haumont, shall have been conceed by the French government.

The Milin Gazette of the Tist of January gives an account of a distressing catastrophe which occurred a few days before in the mountains near Livrala, when forty three miners from the iron works of the Monte Tossella, in the province of Bergamo, were surprised by an avalanche, and seven of them presipitated to the bottom of the valley. Notwithstanding the most active exertions to extricate tham, they had not been discovered when the account left, and were given up for lost

The Federal Council of Switzerland has decided upon forming two military camps in August for instruction one in Western Switzerland, under the command of Gen Bontumps, and the other in the Eassern cantons, under Gentzigier.

The Chicago Gazetie states from Barlin, 22d of January, that much remaining had been created there by the arri

The Cologne Gazelis states from Berlin, 22d of January, that much sensation had been created there by the arrival of Gazeral de Wedell from Laxemburg, and meetings of the most distinguished officers at the Ministry of War.

The Army, the Recemity of an Increase of Pay, and a Hettred List. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

as very erroneous and unjust impressions have been entertained by many of the people of the United States in reference to the present condition and efficiency of our little army, and as our citizens generally have but little ides of the life of a soldier upon our Western frontier, it has occurred to me that a few remarks upon this subject might not be out of place at a period when bills are before

might not be out of piace at a period whom prisare before Congress for improving the condition of this branch of our national defence.

Without enumerating all the causes which have given rise to the impressions I have alieded to, I may, per-haps, be permitted to mention one which I regard as

can be imagined, where the unproductiveness of the soil and the droughts of summer preclable he possibility of cultivating grain or vegetables and where scoplies of every description which are necessary to sustain life and health have to be transported hundreds of miles is wagons, at an expense, in some instances, equivalent to several times the original cost. This results in a very severe tax upon the officers, especially those with families, who, under the most rigid exercise of economy, have great cufficulty in confining tasir expenses within the limits of their pay. At many of the posts where the troops are row stationed there is a very great searcity of building material, particularly timber, which renders it almost impossible to exect comfortable quarters, and the exposure to which the troops are subjected in consequence of this results in filling the hospitals with sich officers and men. The effects of this will be apparent by a glance at the lists of assumities in the army for the last three years. It will be seen that the per centage of mortality has been greater than can be found in any locality in the United States not excepting New Orleans, with the ravages produced by the terrible sourge of 1853.

Many of the troops have been in tents almost continually, (nummer and winter,) since the Meritan war; others, posted in the Indian country, have been required to erect their own quarters; and, under a wise system of economy established by a former administration, they have been enabled to build in the intervals of their arduous military duties are necessarily with such limited means as ere placed at their disposal, of the most inferior description, and such as most men in a civilised country would actually be ashamed to keep their horses in.

Perhaps a description of one of these military astabilishments, which will serve as a specimen of many others, will curvey a more correct idea of the true situation of the troops in garrison han anything else that could be asid.

eation a thousand miles distant, where they are unable to transport a single article of furniture; and as there are no purchasurs, all their affects have to be marificed and threws away, and on their arrival at the new position the same artravagant prices have to be paid again to replace them.

These changes are, as I before cheerved, frequent and perhaps unavoidable, and contitute one of the mist potent arguments in support of the reasonableness of giving an arrival at time when the troops were comfortably quartered, and when supplies of every description were much lower than they are at present. The prices of labor of all kinds have also increased, and money does not have of all kinds have also increased, and money does not have of all kinds have also increased, and money does not have considered with families or if they do that they should be erquired to keep them in the civilized world where they would not seffer such privations. In answer te this I will remark that the majority of our oldest and best officers have families, and I am of the ophison that they have rever intefered with a correct and faithful discharge of their duther; yet the part of these same officers will not a insit of their austaining two domestic establishments, as it is only by the strice set concurry. In the tour set expenses, and they are unable, however provident they may be, to accumulate anything for old age, or to leave their families in case of death. Under the prevent in the impossible for an eld efficier, who has devote his best days to the service of his country. (so matter hew much impaired his constitution may be by wounds or expoure in unhealthy climates,) to refire from active duties. There are officers now in the army who have surved from forty to fifty years, through all the wars in which we have been sogged during that period, occupying the surved from forty to fifty years. Through all the wars in which we have been sogged during that period, occupying the out of sogness of their countrymum, who are at this tirre depen

and fathkruly, and tesserson a very considerable increase for the foregoing reasons, a very considerable increase of pay for the salisted mas is, in my humble judgment, demanded by every consideration of justice, expellency and economy.

JUSTICE.

Important Relative to the Star Police.

without removerating all the causes which have given rise to the impressions I have alimede to, I may, perhaps, be permitted to mention one which I regard as having more effect than all others.

It is found in the frect that ortain persons hare, (for resons best known to themselven,) seen fit to disseminate six invested in the frect than all others.

For instance, they have said that the officers of the army are may of the and disculted habits, who spead their time about the cities, rectring large salaries with out rendering as equivalent service in return; that they are insurious drosses, who only serve to deplete the natural teasury—in a word that the country would be salarity—in a word that the country would be aliminated to the public in far run light. They are insurious drosses, who only serve to deplete the natural teasury—in a word that the country would be aliminated to the public in far run light. They are insurious drosses, who only serve to deplete the natural teasury—in a word that the country would be aliminated to the public in far run light. They are they are insured to the public in far run light. They are they public in far run light. They are they public in far run light. They are they public to more hardning, privative and the public in far run light. They are they are they are they are they are they are they class that is an poorly econogenal once the run are they of "dead of they followed the public in the run light for return of the public in the run light for return of the public in the run light for return of the public in the run light for return of the public in far run light for return of the public in far run light. They are the public to more hardning, privative and the public of the following in a commission of the public of the following and only only the public of the following the publi in question, the power to remove a police offiler rested with the Mayor, and such power could only be exercised by him. Being elearly of opinion that the act of 1858 simply transfers the power to remove from the Mayor to a Board of Commissioners, we think there can be not doubt about the jurisdiction of the latter over offenses committed before its passage. The act does not create the power to remove, nor establish any material authority for that purpose. It only affects the mode or manier is which the power shall be exercised, at the repository where it had before been confident the commissioners having jurisdiction of the offense, we are it to consider whether they have readered a final judgment in the matter. We are not in possession of a coay of the order of dismissal signed by the Mayor, ruless we assume that it is constained in the notice of the Chief of Police of the 26th July. That notice, it will be observed, purports to contain 'a correct transcript of an order and judgment made by the Commissioners of Police' in the plaintif 'es ase. The most that the defendants can claim for the Chief' notice is, that the Mayor, and, if you please, the Commissioners, had determined that the plaintif 'es dismissed.' but when the dismissal is to take effect does not appear. If, on the 26th day of July, the Commissioners had cedited to dismiss the plaintif from the Police Department, he was entitled to have their judgment pronounced against him in clear, intelligible, and naequivocal terms. The notice of the rendities of any such judgment. It is consected by the defendants that the order of dismissal whatever its terms may have been, was signed on the 26th July only by the Mayor. In the absence, then, of all proof tending to show either that the Mayor reliected the conclusions and opinicus of his bolleagues, or that he was anthorised by law or by the power of Commissioners, the pronounce language at all, the order of dismissal, on the 26th July, cannot be construed by use as a legal judgment of the Board of Commissione

Miles and Clouds of Pickons.—The Wheeling Intelligence of the 13th inst. says.— 'Yesterday morning the sky here was almost block at intervals for several the sky here was almost block at intervals for several hours with flocks of pigeons going north. We saw one flock which, from the time it took to pass, must have been over a mile long. They first so near the earth that they could early have been shot on the wing, and made in their rapid flight a noise like the 'voice of many waters.' Taey doubtless came from the immense pigeon roosts in Kestucky and Tennessee, where for some time past the woods have been breaking beneath them." The Columbus, Ohio, papers inform us that the upper air in that regin is darkened by miles upon miles of pige ms. There is a great old oder of pigeons about the place. Men hill pigeons eat pigeons, sleep on pigeon suppers, and dream of pigeons—people's teeth are wearing out in the wing pigeons, people's prains are becoming fead-died in contemplating the sudiess panorams of pigeons. The "frogs of Egypt," once upon a time, were sparse in comparison with the pigeons that overwhelm the interior of the State.